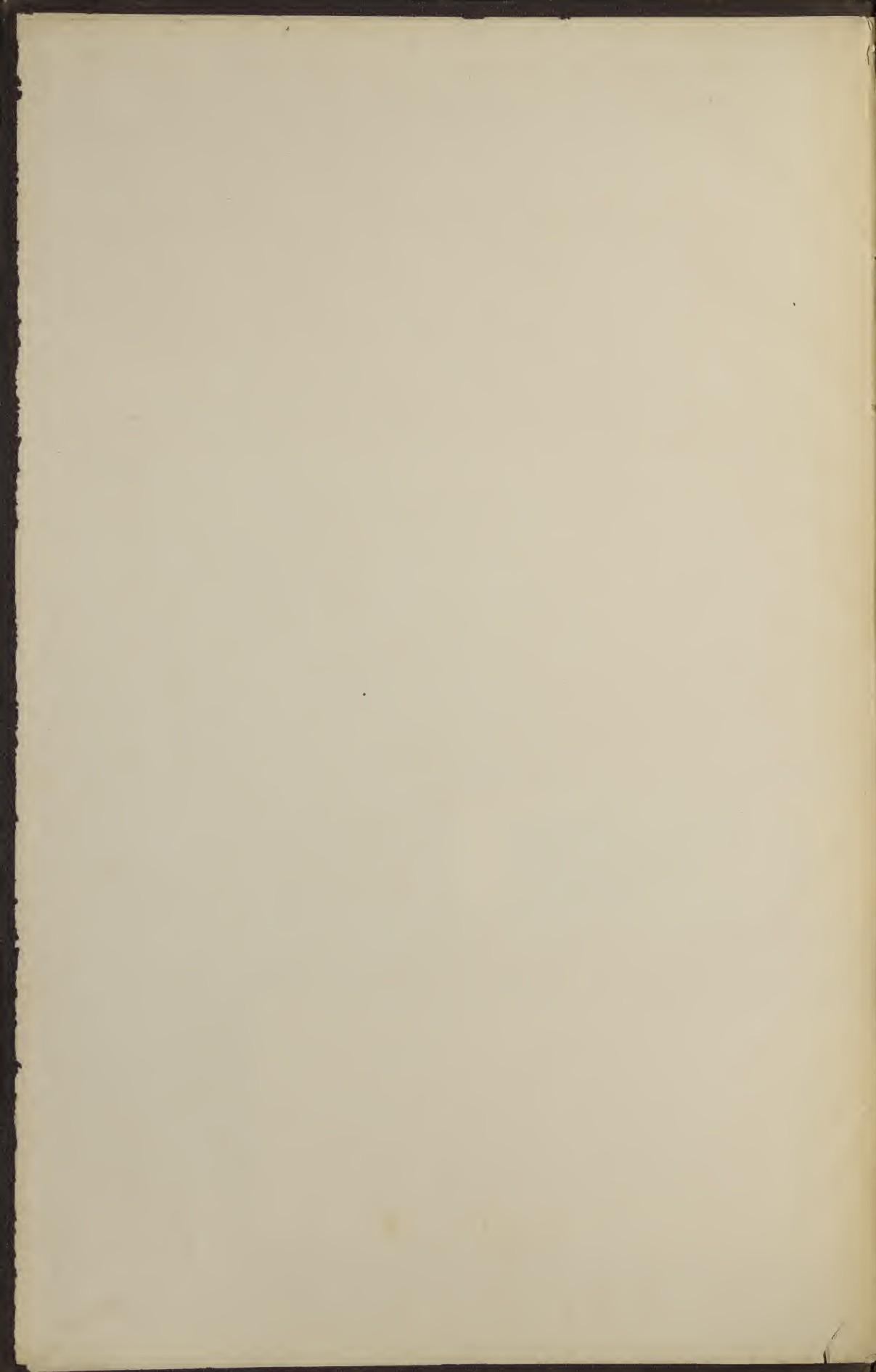


THE COINS OF NEW JERSEY.



W. W. Hays. New York, N. Y., 1893. Small quarto. 18 pps., and a beautiful double page (facing) gravure plate. Original red cloth with ornamented cover, partly uncut, the plates unusually clean. A pair of rare coins in excellent condition, presented in the same portfolio. Estimate: 2 pps. (\$35.00)

Our estimate on this lot has little meaning. The Maris work is of extreme rarity, and while hardly a working book, is a must for the collector who desires a complete Large cent library. "Hays-Frossard" is best known for its double plate. Attractive copies are difficult to find; most of those known having endured years of use by devoted specialists in the popular 94 coppers.

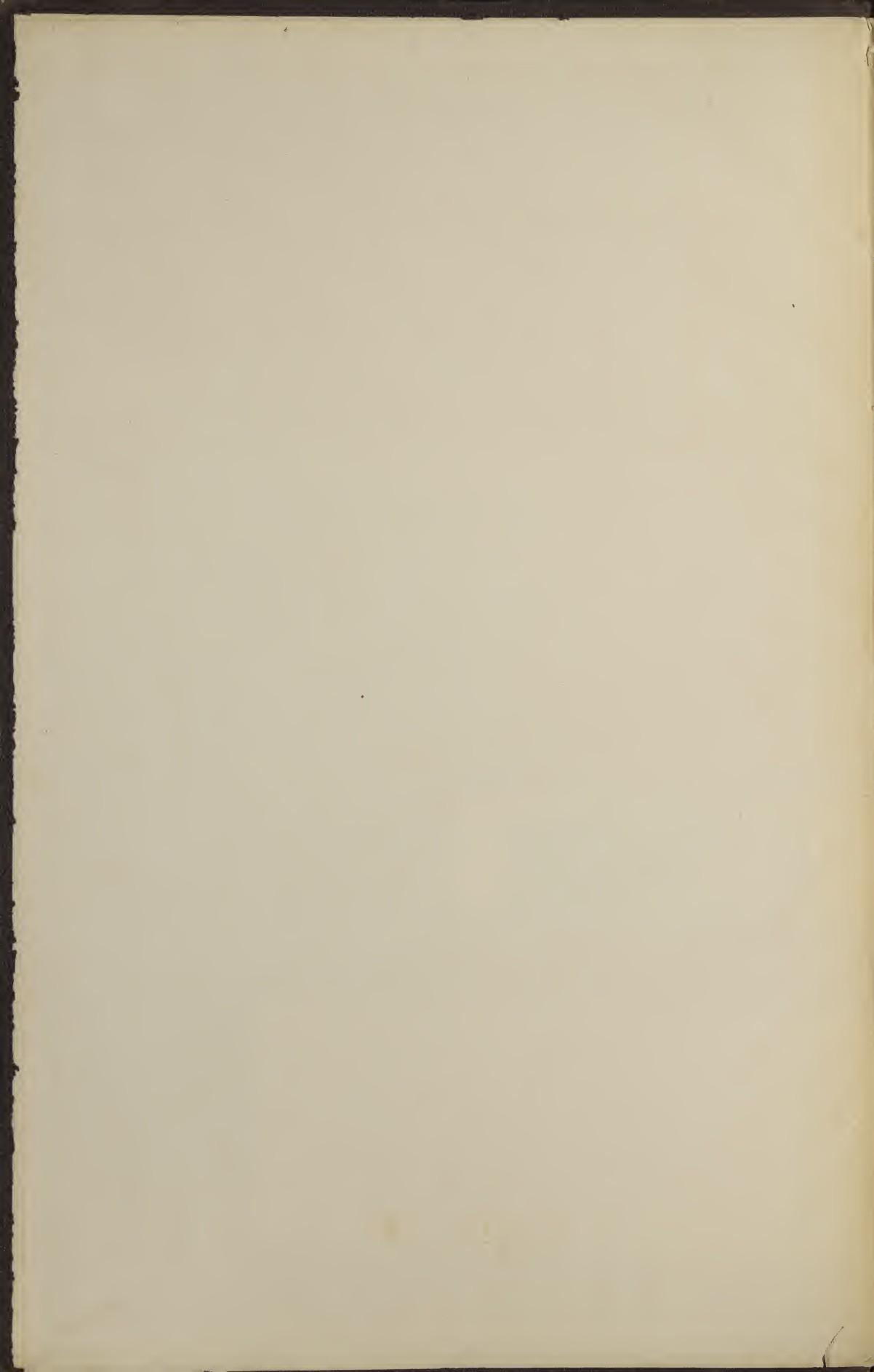
- 31 The United States Cents of the Years 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800. George H. Clapp & Howard R. Newcomb. A.N.S., New York, N. Y., 1947. 4to. 74 pps., 4 photographic plates. Original blue and black buckram. Just about mint. (\$25.00)

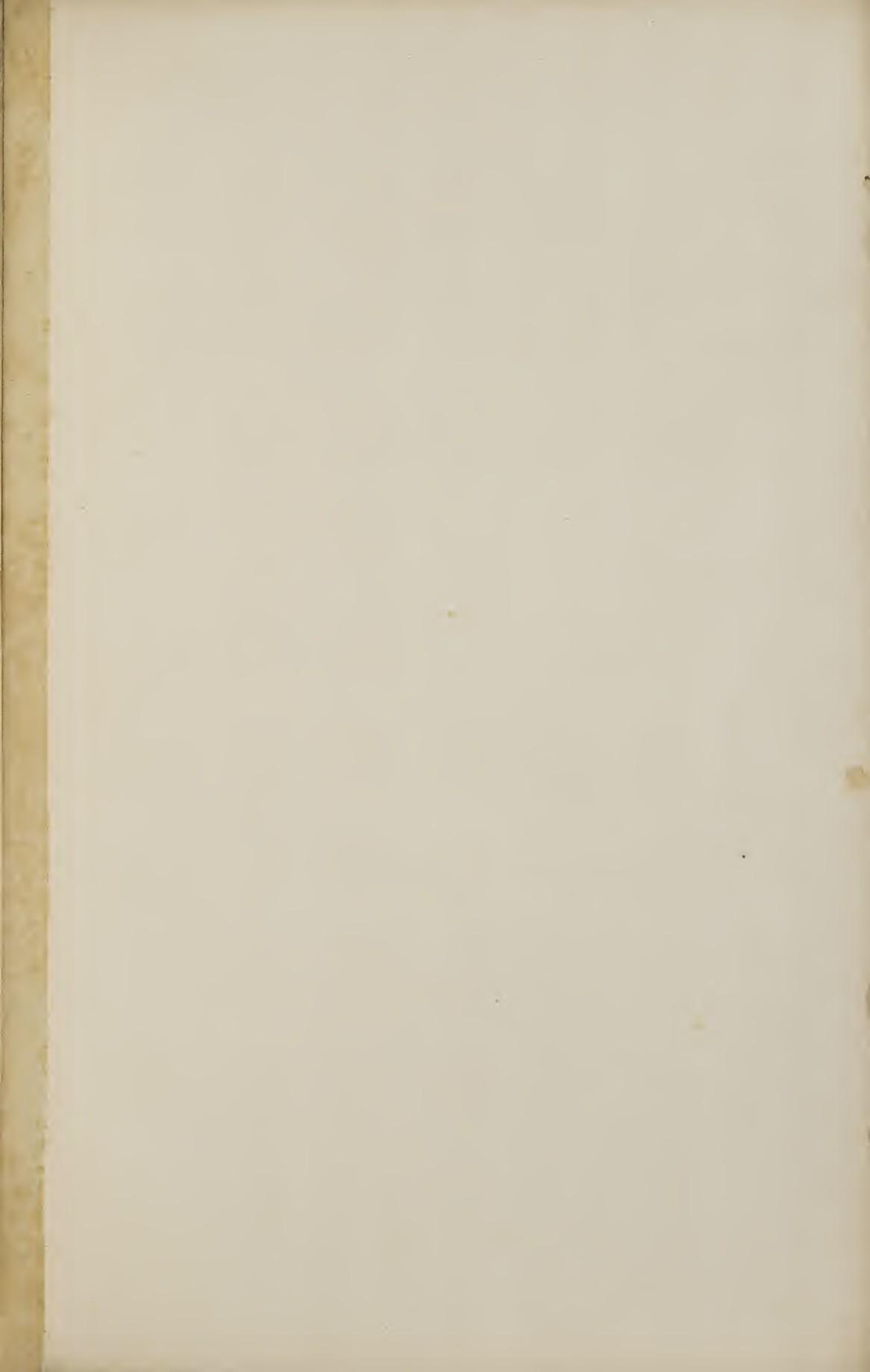
Presentation copy to Wayne Raymond from George H. Clapp, Jan. 21, 1948.

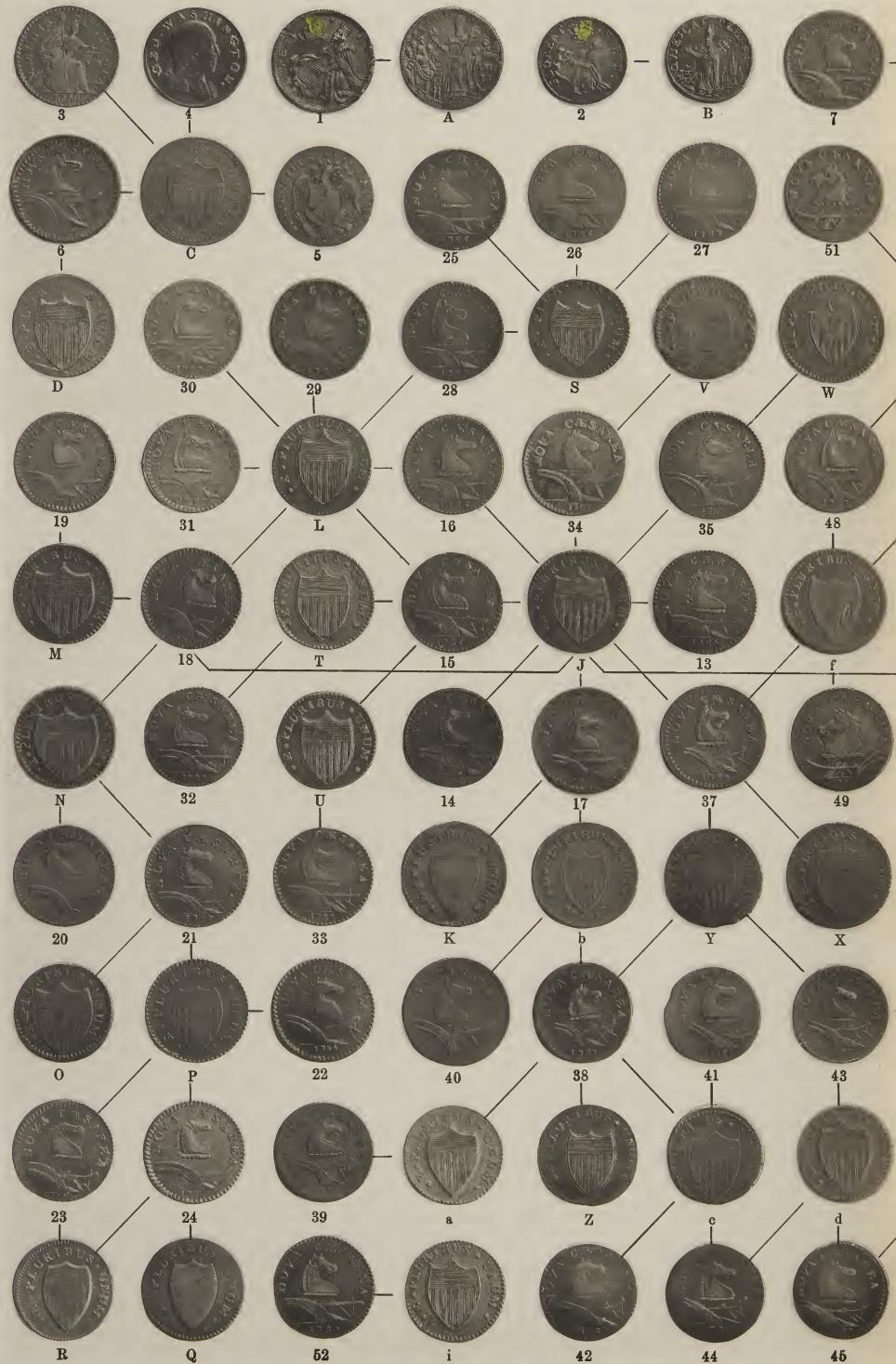
This is larger in length than the other Maris.

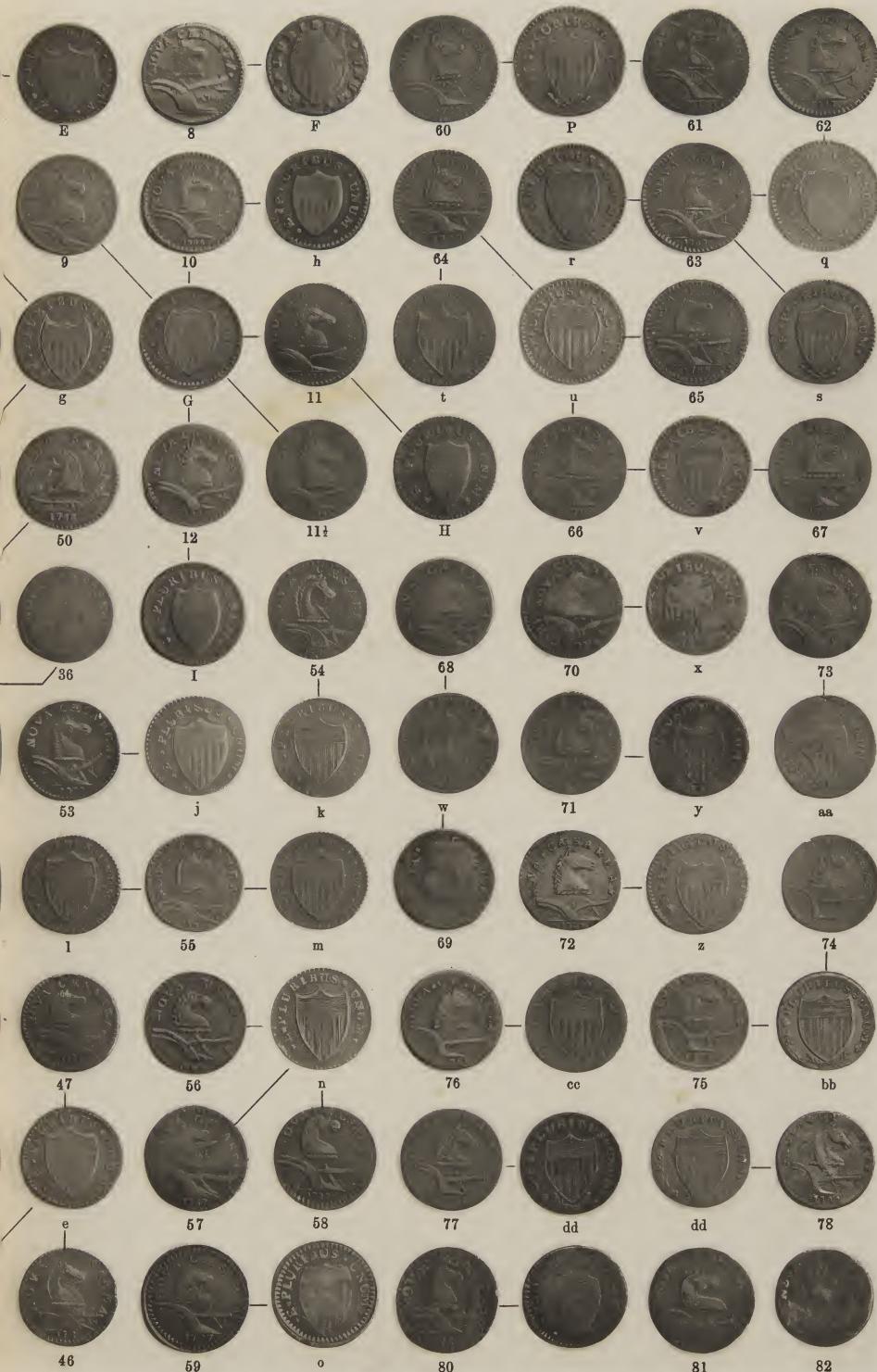
This Maris has no gold splashes
over the St Patrick pieces.

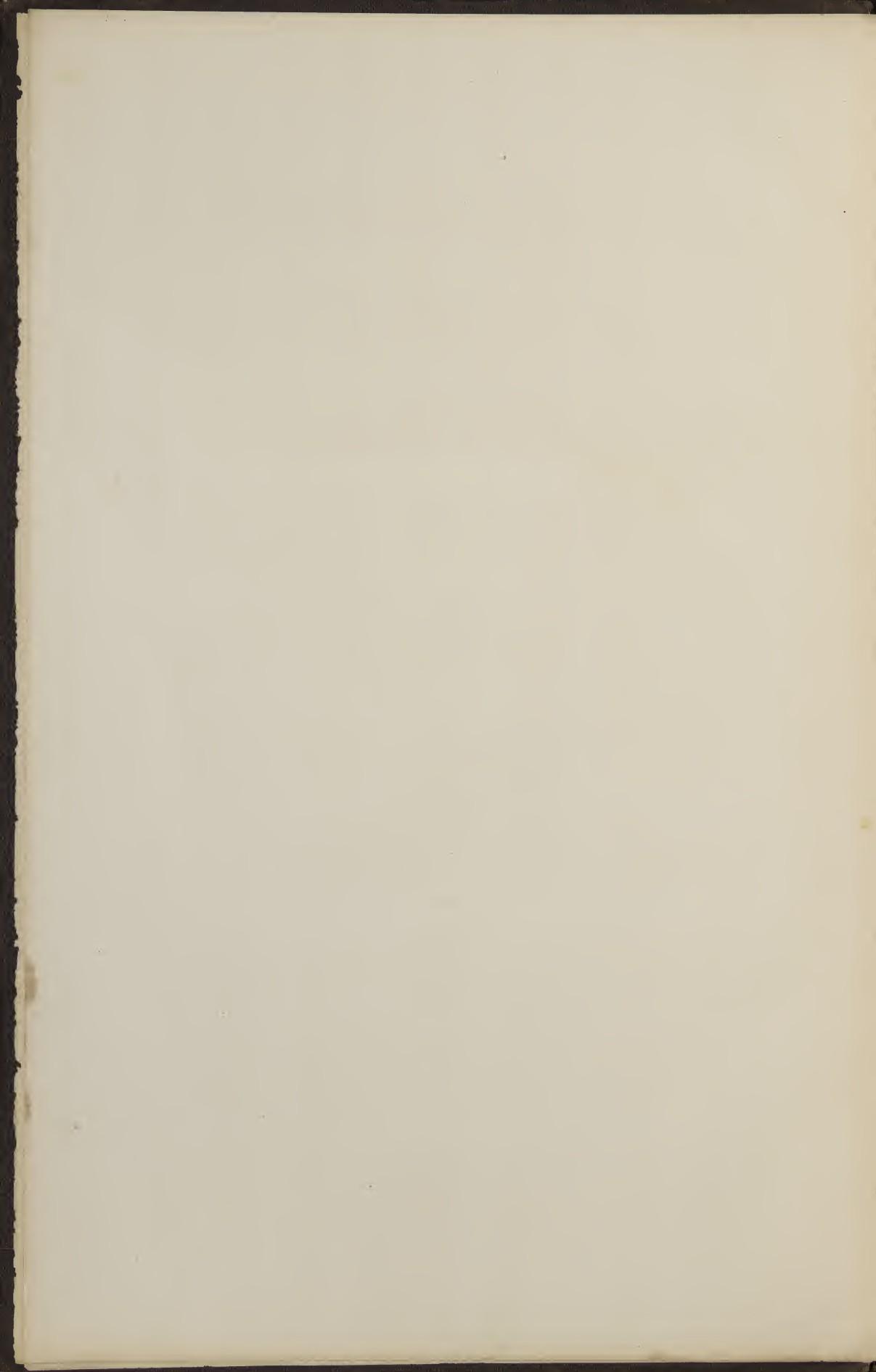
The other original does have the gold
~~splashes~~
has different orientation of the
lines between the coins.











A HISTORIC SKETCH
OF THE
COINS OF NEW JERSEY,
WITH A PLATE

CONTAINING SPECIMENS OF THE MARK NEWBIE COPPERS, AND THE ISSUES
OF 1786-7-8; WITH THE OBVERSES, REVERSES AND COMBINATIONS
OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF THE LATTER; AND A
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTINCTIVE
DIFFERENCES AND RARITY.

BY EDWARD MARIS, M. D.
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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COINS OF NEW JERSEY.

The establishment of the Colony of New Jersey, may be properly said to date from the 26th day of the Fifth month, 1668, the time of the commencement of the sittings of the first legislative assembly. This was convened by George Carteret, Governor, who with Lord Berkley, had four years previously obtained from the Duke of York, the full territorial rights of use and ownership, which the latter had just received from his brother, King Charles the Second. The instrument of conveyance quaintly defines the boundaries of the Province in the following language.

"This Indenture, made the three-and-twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith—Anno Domine 1664. Between his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Portsmouth, of the one part, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and one of his Majestie's most honorable Privy Council, and Sir George Carteret of Sattrum in the County of Devon, Knight, and one of his Majestie's most honorable Privy Council, of the other part, Witnesseth that said James Duke of York, for and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawfull money of England, to him in hand paid, by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island. Bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's River, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River—which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names of NOVA CESAREA, or NEW JERSEY."^{*}

Beyond the actual barter of commodities, the wants of the early settlers in the way of exchange, appear to have been supplied by the coins brought over from England. After the year 1652, the Pine and Oak tree shillings and their fractions, that had been coined in New England, became so plentiful as to bring out a legislative enactment regulating their value, as compared with the shillings of Old England. In 1693, the silver coins of Spain were circulating so freely as to require a similar regulation. In 1681, Mark Newbie brought from Ireland a quantity of half-pence and farthings, which were known among the colonists as "Patrick's half Pence."

Mark Newbie was a tallow-chandler by trade, and a member of the Religious Society of Friends. The persecutions of this body in England, induced many of their number to remove to Ireland. Among these was Mark Newbie, who disposed

* The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his spirited defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the Island.—MULFORD.

of his property in London, and after residing temporarily in Dublin, removed to settle at Newton, in Gloucester County, New Jersey. It appears that he bought the coppers in Ireland at a small discount,* in anticipation of the needs of the colonists. Soon after his arrival he established the first bank in New Jersey, if indeed it was not the first in America. In the charter occurs the following provision:

"And for the more convenient Payment of small sums, be it enacted by authority aforesaid: that Mark Newbie's half-pence, called Patrick's half-pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, pass for half-pence Current pay of this Province, Provided he, the said Mark Newbie, give sufficient Security to the Speaker of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from Time to Time being, that he, the said Mark, his Executors and administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay Equivalent, upon demand: and provided also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than five Shillings in one Payment."

The origin of these copper pieces, which it would seem, passed without distinction on account of their difference in size, has given rise to a diversity of opinion. Evelyn, writing in 1697, referred them to the time of Charles II. Thoresby, in 1715, coincided with this opinion. In 1724, Bishop Nicholson speaks of their still being current as half-pence and farthings, and supposes them to be coins of Charles I. Leake, two years later, believed they had been struck in the time of Charles I, by the Papists, "when they rebelled in Ireland, and massacred the Protestants." Simon, writing in 1749, says they appeared about the year 1642, during the reign of Charles I. Dr. Aquilla Smith, a recent writer, concludes that they were coins struck at some time between the years 1660 and 1680; and S. S. Crosby, in his excellent work on the "Early Coins of America," suggests that as they were in quantity sufficient in 1681, to call for an act to legalize them as currency, they must have been at that time of recent issue. But Humphrey says distinctly, they were struck in 1641 by the Roman Catholics, as Leake mentions, and Nicholson and Simon confirm.

That this opinion is correct, I am fully convinced. Most of the coins now in existence, are worn by circulation and corroded, so as not distinctly to show the finer lines in their devices. I have been fortunate in securing one of each of the different sizes in perfectly uninjured condition. In the figure representing King David kneeling, I recognize the undoubted features of Charles the first. This, taken in connection with the character of the designs and legends, appears to me to settle the question beyond dispute.

It can readily be understood that as they were coined without authority of law, their circulation would be restricted. A large number would be likely to remain on hand, and forty years after the rebellion, might be purchased at a discount.

They seem to have been quite useful in West Jersey for several years, and to have continued to pass current for more than a century.

Mark Newbie deceased about a year after the establishment of his bank. Joseph B. Cooper informs me, the tracks of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Rail Road, run through the site of his house. The workmen engaged in grading, searched for pieces of the half-pence, but without success, nothing in the nature of "hid treasure," having been discovered.

After the revolutionary war, the people of New Jersey, like their neighbors of Pennsylvania and the other colonies, were much annoyed with a copper coinage of light weight, made in England, "in the similitude of British half-pence;" to use the language of a proclamation of the supreme executive council of the Common-

* John Clement's First settlers in Newton Township, page 41.

wealth of Pennsylvania. These pieces were, in their general character, similar to English or Irish half-pence, and, if cursorily examined, might easily be mistaken for them. But the legends were dissimilar, sometimes in a slight degree, as for instance, "Britain Isles," instead of "Britannia;" "Hebrides," instead of "Hibernia, &c. In many instances, however, the legend differed more widely from that on the true money, at the same time that the portrait of the king and the figure of liberty seated, were close imitations. They circulated readily on account of the demand for small change. An act was passed on the 4th of sixth month, 1787, by the council and assembly, punishing with forfeiture of ten times their nominal value, any person or persons that should pass or offer to pass, pieces of money of light weight.

To correct the nuisance, and to supply the need that was thus being surreptitiously filled, on the 1st of sixth month, 1786, an act was passed establishing a copper coinage. In it, authority was given to Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, to strike a sum equal in value to a thousand pounds, at fifteen coppers the shilling. They were to be of pure metal, weighing six penny-weights and six grains, (126 grains) to be manufactured in the State, and to have such marks and inscriptions as should be directed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. For the privilege thus accorded to them, they were to pay to the State, a tenth part of the amount coined.

Walter Mould was an Englishman, who had brought over with him his entire apparatus, which he had used in a like occupation in the old country. The partners commenced their operations successfully, but before long they disagreed, and petitioned for permission to conduct separate mints. This was granted on the 22d of eleventh month, in the same year. Mould established himself at Morristown, while Goadsby and Cox were at Elizabethtown. Each mint continued in operation until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788.

The following interesting account of the manner of coining at the Elizabethtown mint, given by a resident of that place, as related by his mother who was an eyewitness, is with permission, extracted from Crosby's "Early Coins of America."

"When she was a child ten or twelve years old, she used to go into the adjoining premises to her father's residence in this place, to see them make coppers. The business was carried on in the room behind the kitchen, by Gilbert Rindle and a person she thinks was Cox. The *modus operandi* was as follows: in the middle of the room was a wooden box or pit, sunk in the floor several feet deep, in the middle of which pit was placed an iron die, the top of which was about level with the floor of the room. A workman sat on the floor, with his legs inside the pit. He placed the smooth coppers on the die and when stamped, brushed them off the die into the pit. The impression on the copper was made by a screw-press which was worked by two men, one at each end of an iron bar or horizontal lever, attached to the screw at the centre of its length, which was about nine or ten feet long."

The weight required by law, seems to have been carefully observed, as many of them are considerably heavier than 126 grains. The few that fall below it, in all cases observed, being dated 1787, I suppose to have been coined by those who acted without authority; for there is reason to believe that some persons were engaged clandestinely in making New Jersey coppers, probably from dies of their own manufacture. Number 54-k, in the Plate, is invariably short, in all cases that I have noticed.

New Jersey coins that have been struck over those of other mints, are frequently found; but as far as I know, on seven different varieties only. Those over Connecticut, are 17-J, 34-J, 35-W, 56-n, 70-x and 72-z. Over Vermont, 56-n only. Over British half-pence, 56-n and 71-y. Occasionally, 34-J, 43-d and 56-n, are met

with in brass or other mixed metals. The repetition of some of these numbers, taken in connection with the fact that 17-J, as will be shown in the description of the Plate, although dated 1786, must have been coined in 1787 or later, suggests that they were issued at a different time, or under different circumstances from the larger number. Specimens are in existence, where one side of the coin is incused. This is a result of the previous coin having been retained in one of the dies, and thus been impressed, instead of the die, against one side of the planchet. A specimen is also known with a reverse impression only, the other side being blank.

The writer has been engaged since 1867, in collecting the different varieties of these pieces, including the several combinations of obverse and reverse. In order to make the collection as complete as circumstances would permit, I have for a number of years past, carefully inspected the coppers themselves, or rubbings of them that have been kindly sent me by dealers, who had them for public or private sale. Correspondence has been held with, or visits paid to the owners of many of the choicest cabinets of *Colonials* in the country. These have been freely shown, and many specimens obtained therefrom, by exchange or purchase. Two objects have been kept in view—to secure all varieties not already possessed, and to get the finest I could. In nearly every instance there has been no difficulty, and where the owner has been unwilling to part with his piece, he has kindly allowed it to be copied. The entire type-table of Dr. Dickeson, author of the "American Numismatic Manual," has been added to my collection. The receipt is appended to show that it included all the varieties that he ever *owned*; the two others that he mentions, were the *Immunis Columbia* and one of those with the date under the plow beam, each of which will be found described in my list.

"Phila., 3d. mo. 15th, 1876. In consideration of the sum of * * * * * this day paid in full into my hands, I have sold and delivered to Dr. Edward Maris of Phila., the whole of my type-table of the coins of New Jersey; comprising eighty-four (84) pieces, and two (2) other coins: making in all, eighty-six (86) pieces, and all the varieties with which I am acquainted, with the exception of two (2.)

M. W. DICKESON."

The results of my researches and labors are here given. That I have succeeded in finding all the varieties that were made, is not claimed. But if any are omitted, it is reasonable to conclude that the circulation of all such, must for some reason, have been quite limited.

It is proper to state that all pieces of undoubtedly recent manufacture, including alterations of the genuine into something designed to attract by its peculiarity, and fetch a good price, are not noticed. Suffice it to say, such pieces have been seen,—therefore, beware of them. Two or three of what appear to have been counterfeits of the day, are described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

No. 1.—Charles I. in the character of King David, kneeling, and playing on a harp. Above his head is a crown, with a piece of brass inserted in it. Legend, "Floret Rex;" variously punctuated in different specimens, with points and stars.

Reverse A.—St. Patrick standing with a crozier in his right hand, a trefoil in his left. Seven men and women are standing toward his right, three toward his left. In front of the three is a shield, charged with six figures, supposed to represent three castles. Legend, "Ecce Grex;" variously punctuated in different specimens, with points and colons. In one instance, there is no punctuation.

No. 1-A, is the larger or half-penny size of Mark Newbie's coppers; it is scarcer than the smaller coin, and is found in copper, with the edge engrailed. One piece is said to have been seen in silver.

No. 2.—Charles I. in the character of King David, kneeling, and playing on a harp. Above his head is a crown, with a piece of brass inserted in it. Legend, "Floret Rex;" variously punctuated in different specimens, with points, colons, and in one instance, with mullets, (five-pointed stars.)

Rev. B.—St. Patrick standing with his right hand extended, and the left bearing a double or metropolitan cross. To his left, in the background, is seen a Catholic edifice. To his right, several reptiles are fleeing away. Legend, "Quiescat Plebs," variously punctuated in different specimens, with points and colons: in one instance, with mullets, and in one instance there is no punctuation.

No. 2-B, is the smaller or farthing size of the Mark Newbie coppers. The edge is engrailed, the metal copper most generally, although one is occasionally found in silver. The latter is always without the piece of brass in the crown.

No. 3.—The goddess of liberty seated on a globe, facing right, her left hand extended and holding the scales of justice; the right hand grasping the pole of liberty, with cap and flag. Legend, "Immunis Columbia." Date, 1783, in the exergue.

Rev. C.—A Saxon shield, argent, six pales gules, a chief azure. Legend, "E Pluribus Unum" In this, the shield is wide and has pales of five and six, and the legend nearly surrounds the shield. The die is supposed to have been brought from England by Walter Mould, and to have been used as a pattern for the reverse dies of the coins of New Jersey, in 1786-7-8.

No. 3-C, is known as the New Jersey Immunis Columbia. I have traced only six of these pieces. The obverse as well as reverse, as it shows superior workmanship, may have been brought from England: the terms of contract requiring the arms of the State to appear, would explain why it was not adopted.

No. 4.—Head of Washington, with queue and the bust draped. Legend, "Gen. Washington." Its origin is unknown, and its rejection may have been for the same reason as that given above for the non-adoption of the Immunis Columbia.

No. 4-C, is called the New Jersey Washington. The only one known to collectors, was found in Philadelphia, and is now owned by S. S. Crosby of Boston.

No. 5.—An eagle displayed; on his breast a Saxon shield, argent, six pales gules, a chief azure. A bundle of eight arrows in his right talon; in his left, an olive branch with thirteen leaves; about his head, thirteen stars; beneath his tail, the date, 1786. Legend, "E Pluribus Unum."

No. 5-C, seems to have been a trial piece, a *mule*, produced by a New York with a New Jersey reverse, on the same planchet. Unique, owned by M. A. Stickney, of Salem, Massachusetts.

No. 6.—One of the regular issue, having a horse-head above, a plow below, with the heraldic scroll between them. Legend, "Nova Casarea." In the exergue is the date—1787, in this number. Its distinguishing peculiarities are the disproportionately large S, the letter N upside down, the long coulter and single-tree attachment, and the horse's ears, which resemble the letter M. There is a period after the legend.

No. 6-C. This combination proves that the beautiful pattern shield was used in the regular coinage, not in 1786, as we might have supposed, but in 1787. It is scarce.

Rev. D.—The shield has pales of four, and is longer than the last; the shortest distance between the beginning and end of the legend, is greater; and the letters U are larger than the other letters.

No. 6-D. The emission was plentiful. The planchet was shorter in diameter, than No. 7-C, but thicker, making their weight about the same.

No. 7.—This, and the following five, also No. 22, are different from the rest, in having no coulter. Date, 1786, *under the beam*, instead of in the exergue. The plow-handles are sharp; the legend is not punctuated.

Rev. E.—Shield resembles C, from which it may have been copied: but the chief azure is smaller, and the gules are finer.

No. 7-E, appears to be unique: it is now owned by Lorin G. Parmelee, of Boston.

No. 8.—Same peculiarities as the last, including the date under the beam; but in this, the letters are larger and nearer together, there is a point after the legend and the plow, although higher, is further from the legend.

Rev. F.—Large shield, the chief azure very large.

No. 8-F, is unique, as far as I know. This and 7-E, are manifestly the work of the same artist.

No. 9.—Very large head; shaggy mane; no coulter; plow very low; single-tree parallel with the beam; point after the legend.

Rev. G.—Shield shaped like that of C, excepting that the chief points are less sharp; the lines also, are much finer.

No. 9-G. Appears to be unique. Owned by the writer, who obtained it in the city of Wilmington, Delaware.

No. 10.—Smaller head; large plow, without coulter; point after legend, not in proper position, but too high up.

No. 10-G. Rare; I have seen only two of them.

No. 11.—No coulter; share longer than any other of this group; the plow lower than in No. 10, not so low as in No. 9. Horse's ears further apart than in either 9 or 10. Point as in the latter. Figures in the date, smaller.

No. 11-G. W. S. Appleton, of Boston, owns the only coin combining this obverse and reverse, that has come to my knowledge.

Rev. H.—A remarkably long shield, cuneiform; more narrow in proportion to its length, than any other.

No. 11-H. Very scarce; as is the case with all of those without coulter.

No. 12.—Head shaggy, like No. 9, but is shorter. The plow is longer than in any of this group. There is no point after the legend.

No. 12-G. The most easily obtained of those having no coulter, although scarce.

Rev. I.—Shield resembles H, but is not so long; is less wedge and more heart-shaped; also the dexter, sinister and middle chief points are sharper.

No. 12-I. Scarcer than the last. The foregoing without coulter, all dated 1786, have the obverse and reverse *opposite*, instead of *reversed*, as in nearly all the rest.

No. 13.—Date 1786. Beam straight, but bent up at the end. The horse's nose is elevated, the mane flowing freely and the neck quite thick.

Rev. J.—The shield is readily recognized by its want of symmetry. It must have been largely used, as it is found combined with no less than *ten* different obverses—some of which are common. These are numbers, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 34, 35, 36 and 37. From a close examination, I conclude that this die was used with numbers 17, 34 and 35, after having been used with the others.

No. 13-J. Rare. I have seen only four specimens with this combination.

No. 14.—1786. Straight beam. Head, particularly the ears, small. Legend well above the plow, equi-distant from it, at both ends. The die was ultimately broken across, through the middle of the beam, making the lower fragment about one third of the whole.

No. 14-J. Very common.

No. 15.—1786. Straight beam. Distinguished from the last, which it resembles, by a smaller head, thrown further backward, an arched nose and a shorter neck.

No. 15-J. Plentiful.

No. 16.—1786. Straight beam, bent up at the end; long nose; legend near the plow; *scroll prolonged toward the left*, as in no other instance.

No. 16-J. Very scarce. I have seen, say about half a dozen, altogether.

No. 17.—1786. Straight beam; short small plow, with rounded handles; large head; point after the legend.

No. 17-J. is a little scarce. I have one coined over a Connecticut of 1787; showing the use of the obverse die, after the expiration of the year it is dated.

Rev. K.—Legend extends well around the periphery. Long shield, rather sharp base point and high middle chief point.

No. 17-K. must have been an earlier combination, than 17 with J or with b; as the latter show a worn appearance from use, which K does not. I have a coin that shows a break on the edge, between R and I, in *Pluribus*. Rather scarce.

No. 18.—1786. *Head very near the legend on the right*; a line connects the nose and breast—probably from a scratch in the die. Plow beam much curved; share quite small; coulter and single-tree nearly touch each other.

No. 18-J. Rare. I have seen but three.

Rev. L.—Shield rotund. The middle chief point is nearer the dexter than the sinister chief point.

No. 15-L. Common.

No. 16-L. Common. The obverse shows that a piece was broken off the edge of the die between R and E.

No. 18-L. Supposed to be unique. Owned by the writer, who found it in this city.

Rev. M.—Shield extremely wide; the middle chief point is nearly opposite to the second letter U, in *Pluribus*. This die was ultimately broken on the edge, from the last U to M, in *Unum*.

No. 18-M. Very common.

Rev. N.—Extremely wide shield; middle chief point aims a little to the left of the last S in *Pluribus*.

No. 18-N, is rare. The writer has noticed but two of them.

No. 19.—1786. Single-tree connection much prolonged above the beam, which is slightly curved. The figures in the date are *large*, and the 1 *not perpendicular*.

No. 19-M, is very scarce; I have seen four or five.

No. 20.—1786. Small head, with rudimentary ears, high above the beam, which is curved. The figures of the date are *imperfect*, and the 1, as in No. 19, is *not perpendicular*.

No. 20-N. Rather scarce.

No. 21.—1786. Long-handled, light, low plow, with curved beam, which nearly touches the legend; the single-tree and coulter are nearly parallel.

No. 21-N. Common.

Rev. O.—Extremely wide shield; middle chief point aims to the right of B. A break occurred in the die through P, from the second star to the top of L.

No. 21-O. Very scarce. I have not seen more than five.

Rev. P.—A handsome shield, narrow at the top, much rounded, the lines very fine and the chief points nearly on a straight line.

No. 21-P. Common. The obverse die caved and broke on the edge, into E, showing that its latest use was in this combination.

No. 22.—1786. Without coulter. Point after the legend. Resembles No. 10, but the single-tree attachment is shorter and the beam is thicker.

No. 22-P. A rare variety. I have traced only three.

No. 23.—1786. Plow heavy; beam curved; coulter and single-tree parallel; head high above the plow; nose elevated.

No. 23-P. Common.

No. 24.—1786. Extremely long handles; small share; light, curved beam, the end of which nearly touches the letter A.

No. 24-P. Common.

Rev. Q.—Long, narrow shield, resembling that of P, but the first and last stars are farther from the base point than in the latter.

No. 24-Q. Exceedingly rare. I have seen but two.

Rev. R.—Resembles Q, but the sinister chief is nearer to S, in the legend, and the middle chief is nearer to the dexter, than it is to the sinister chief.

No. 23-R. Common.

No. 24-R. The only specimen of this combination that I remember to have seen is in my cabinet.

No. 25.—1786. Long, straight beam, bent up at the end. Nose elevated and *the eye in the neck*.

Rev. S.—Short, heart-shaped shield. A defect in the die appears on the edge, over the letter R.

No. 25-S. A very scarce variety.

No. 26.—1786. Straight beam; nose elevated; broad chest.

No. 26-S. A scarce variety.

This completes the 1786's, excepting a manifest counterfeit, which will be found described hereafter.

No. 27.—Legend distant from the plow. There is a letter *I under the first A* in Cesarea, showing a corrected error. This is one of a group of the year 1787, distinguished by having ball-handles on the plow. In all of them the beam is straight. They include numbers 27, 28, 29, 30 and 55.

No. 27-S. Scarce.

No. 28.—Ball-handles. Horse's head is thrown backward. The legend ends considerably above the end of the beam: a point is between them and near the latter.

No. 28-L. Common.

No. 28-S. Scarce. The obverse die was broken through V, into the neck.

No. 29.—Small balls, near the legend; beam short; single-tree attached near the end. The impression is weak in all that I have observed.

No. 29-L. A scarce variety.

No. 30.—Ball-handles, extending beyond the legend. Remarkably deep chest to the horse. This die was broken across, through the share and chest.

No. 30-L. A little scarce.

No. 31.—1787. Short plow, without ball-handles. The beam begins straight, and ends with an upward curve. A broad-chested horse. The die was crushed into four fragments.

No. 31-L. Common.

No. 32.—Small balls to the handles; end of the beam not near the legend. The horse's ears are further apart than in any other of this group, and they are nearer to A in Nova.

Rev. T.—Resembles L, but the last U in *Pluribus* is too high in this. The enclosing, or outer line of the shield is noticeably prominent.

No. 15-T. Rather scarce.

No. 32-T. Very common.

No. 33.—1787. Straight beam; short handles without balls. Legend not near either end of the plow.

Rev. U.—Bears a close resemblance to L, from which it is distinguished by the greater distance in this, of the sinister chief point from U in Unum.

No. 15-U. I am owner of the only specimen of this combination I have yet seen.

No. 33-U. Quite scarce. Both dies were badly broken.

No. 34.—1787. A curved beam with single-tree near the end. A sprig of three leaves is placed between the plow and scroll. Some coins show that a piece was broken out of the die including part of the date, and others, that the die ultimately parted into three fragments.

No. 34-J. Common.

Rev. V.—A very small shield with two sprigs crossed below the base. The letters of the legend are rudely shaped and irregularly placed; they are punctuated with mullets or five-pointed stars, instead of with the ordinary stars which have six points.

No. 34-V. I know of only three coins having this combination.

No. 35.—1787. A very long large plow with sprigs above it. Under the first 7 in the date, an 8 is discernible, *showing a corrected mistake*.

No. 35-J. Very scarce indeed.

Rev. W.—Has all the peculiarities of V, from which it is distinguished by having the middle chief point nearer the legend, and the last star further from the end of the nearest sprig beneath the shield.

No. 35-W. Supposed to be unique. Owner, S. S. Crosby.

No. 36.—1787. Beam remarkably long and nearly straight; handles short and the right is longer than the left.

No. 36-J. Received from Baltimore by the writer, who has seen no other like it.

No. 37.—1787. Short plow; beam partly straight, but curved at the end. Imperfection in the die, in the angle between the beam and coulter. The head is short and has a *tumor under the lower jaw*.

No. 37-J. Not very difficult to obtain.

Rev. X.—A large shield, quite blunt at the base point; the sinister and dexter chief's are nearly right angles.

No. 37-X, I have not seen outside my own collection.

Rev. Y.—The sinister and dexter chief points are not so sharp as is usually the case. A slight imperfection may be found on the border of the shield, opposite to the last star.

No. 37-Y. Not plentiful nor particularly rare.

No. 38.—1787. Smallest sized head; small plow; scroll thickest in the middle.

No. 38-Y. Rather scarce.

Rev. Z.—Small shield; the sinister and dexter chief points are sharp and higher than the middle chief point.

No. 38-Z. A little scarce.

No. 39.—1787. Short plow, with disproportionately long share and coulter. Beam slightly curved. In the date, the *last figure 7 is placed too low*.

Rev. a.—Small shield, not symmetrical; in this respect it resembles J, but is smaller, and is also to be distinguished by the sinister chief point being nearer the third star. In J, it is nearer the letter U.

No. 38-a. Common.

No. 39-a. Common.

Rev. b.—Has all the peculiarities of V and W, but the shield is smaller in this, the azure is decidedly larger and the circumscribing line is more prominent.

No. 17-b. Common. It is sometimes found on a planchet of the smallest size, but very thick; on these the die is seen to have been broken.

No. 38-b. Very rare; I have seen but two.

No. 40.—1787. Very large and clumsy plow; beam curved at both ends; coulter long. The mane is plaited; the neck is thick; the scroll narrow; there are sprigs.

No. 40-b. Quite rare.

Rev. c.—A point on the dexter border of the shield near the first star, easily distinguishes this from all other reverses. The shield also *has seven pales*.

No. 38-c. Rather common.

No. 41.—1787. Short head, wide chest. Plow-handles straight, the beam is nearer the share than in other varieties, and curves upward, ending distant from the legend. The die was broken across the handles and chest.

No. 41-c. Received from Wisconsin and owned by the writer. Is it unique?

No. 42.—1787. Small head; short plow, the left handle longer than the right; end of the beam considerably below the end of the legend.

No. 42-c. Rare. The reverse die was broken through the base of the shield.

No. 43.—1787. Short-handled plow; beam curved at the end. The horse's head is small, the nose long and the neck thin.

No. 43-Y. Rare.

Rev. d.—The middle chief point nearly touches U in *Pluribus*, the sinister nearly grazes U in *Unum*. There is a point on the border of the shield, opposite the last star.

No. 43-d. Very common.

No. 44.—1787. Wide chest. Short plow-handles, long share, beam very much curved at the end, which is on a level with the last letter of the legend. Called by Dr. Dickeson, the *sleigh-runner* pattern.

No. 44-c. Very rare indeed. I have found only three. The point on the dexter border of the shield, is not seen in this combination.

No. 44-d. Rather scarce.

No. 45.—1787. Wide chest; right ear longer than the left. Long share; short handles; long beam curved like No. 44, but the end is much below the legend.

No. 45-d. Rare.

Rev. e.—Dexter chief point touches U. Each of the four U's are larger than either of the other letters. *

No. 45-e. Scarce.

No. 46.—1787. Long curved neck; long nose. The beam is slightly curved and ends under the letter A, which the single-tree attachment almost touches.

No. 46-e. Common.

No. 47.—1787. Beam more curved than the last. Chest short and wide. In the date the figures are remarkably small and close.

No. 47-e. Supposed to be unique. Owned by the writer, who found it in this city.

No. 48.—1787. High plow; short curved beam. Broad chest. Short scroll.
Rev. f.—The chief points are sharp, the middle the lowest. Legend is punctuated with *small* stars; the letters are near together and of peculiar shape.

No. 37-f. A little scarce. In many specimens a break is seen across the shield, which is not found on f when combined with 49 and 50. As the latter are dated 1788, this combination must have been coined after the year of its date.

No. 48-f. A scarce variety.

No. 49.—1788. On this and No's 50 and 51, the horse's head and the plow are reversed, being turned toward the observer's left. The plow is more complicated than any heretofore described, having two cross bars connecting the handles and a ring in the beam. The coulter after widening, is joined to the share, which is made out of a sword beaten into proper shape.

No. 49-f. Very scarce.

No. 50.—1788. A second variety having the Arms of the State reversed. Differs from the last in having a decidedly smaller head, the plow not so deep and the coulter nearer the ring.

No. 50-f. Scarce, but more easily obtained than either 49 or 51.

Rev. g.—Sinister and dexter chief points are remarkably sharp and higher than the middle chief. The stars are larger than on reverse f; the letters are smaller and more widely separated.

No. 51.—1788. Third variety with the Arms reversed. Differs from the others as follows: The head is smallest, the plow deepest and the share broadest in this. It is on a smaller planchet than any other of the same date.

No. 51-g. Very scarce.

No. 48-g. Very common indeed. Many pieces show a break across the shield, which I have never seen on g, when combined with No. 51; again showing the use of a die after the year it was dated.

It will be observed that the foregoing from 13-J to 51-g, inclusive, are all connected together without an exception. Having met with a new reverse and a new obverse belonging to the coulterless group, since that part of this work which describes it was printed, they will now be noticed.

Rev. h.—Shield has fine lines like G, but is not so broad and its upper part is further from the legend.

No. 10-h. Considered unique at this time.

No. 11-h.—1786. Without coulter. Resembles No. 11, but the legend begins and ends further from the plow than in any of those without coulter.

No. 111-G. Considered unique at this time.

No. 52.—1787. Straight beam; wide chest; wide date, the last 7 being too low.

Rev. i.—Resembles T, from which it differs in having a greater distance between E and the second star, and also between Pluribus and Unum.

No. 52-i. Common.

No. 53.—1787. Large period after the legend. There are no sprigs. A very small figure 8. Elevated beam. A big-headed, narrow-chested horse.

Rev. j.—Small sprigs below the shield, which has pales of four.

No. 53-j. Common.

No. 54.—1787. Extraordinarily long and curved neck. Plow resembles that on No. 46, excepting that the single-tree here points toward the coulter; in the other it is nearly parallel with it.

Rev. k.—Short shield with high sharp middle chief point—the dexter touching U—and pales of three.

No. 54-k. Common; always on a thin small planchet and of light weight, giving ground for the suspicion that it is one of those that was coined without authority.

No. 55.—1787. Large balls to the handles and straight beam. Head considerably above the plow. Date close, the I touching the base line.

Rev. l.—The sinister and middle chief points are nearer each other than the dexter and middle. The letter B is open at the bottom.

No. 55-l. Very rare.

Rev. m.—Peculiar in having a letter S under the last U in *Pluribus*, showing a corrected error.

No. 55-m. Very scarce.

No. 56.—1787. Large plow; arched mane; knobbed nose; ears nearly touch C.

Rev. n.—Chief points sharp; azure wide; shield long.

No. 56-n. Very common.

No. 57.—1787. Resembles 56, but the single-tree connection in this is nearly perpendicular to the beam and the head is thrown further back.

No. 57-n. Very rare. I know of the existence of two only.

No. 58.—1787. Similar to the two preceding, but the head is higher, the ears separating the legend. The die was split into three fragments.

No. 58-n. A rare variety.

No. 59.—1787. Broad chest; large plow with straight beam, the end of which nearly touches the legend. The die was broken through E.

Rev. o.—Very long shield, small azure and letters large and like those on rev. D.

No. 59-o. Large planchet. Very scarce. The deep serrations on the periphery of both sides is striking, and has given it the name of the *saw-tooth* pattern.

No. 60.—1787. Horse has a long nose, a slender neck and a mane differing from any heretofore described, in having long hairs combed backward, without any part. Three leaves are under the head. The plow is large, the beam elevated and slightly curved, ending below A, and the right handle is longest.

No. 61.—1787. Similar to the last, with larger plow, handles of equal length, coulter much longer and beam ending opposite A. There was a defect in the die on the mane.

Rev. p.—Sprigs below the shield. Letters large and like those on D. Legend has an omission of one letter, which makes it read, “* E * *Pluribus* * *Unum* *”

No. 60-p. On a large planchet. Scarce.

No. 61-p. On a large planchet. Rare.

No. 62.—1787. Three leaves under the head, which is very high. Point after the legend. The die was broken through the point of the coulter and single-tree.

Rev. q.—Long shield with sprigs; the legend near the latter.

No. 62-q. Large planchet. Common.

No. 63.—1787. Similar to the last, but the head is not so high, the neck is thicker and the legend is without the period.

No. 63-q. Common. Large planchet. The reverse die was broken through the dexter chief.

Rev. r.—Resembles q, but the shield is larger and the azure very small.

No. 63-r. On a large planchet and very scarce.

Rev. s.—Similar to q, but the shield is shorter and the azure smaller.

No. 63-s. Common. Planchet not quite so large as the last.

No. 64.—1787. Large heavy plow with straight beam. Large short head.

Rev. t.—Small shield with sharp points and large azure. The letters U in the legend are disproportionately large and resemble those on p.

No. 64-t. Common.

Rev. u.—Wide, heart-shaped shield. Sinister and dexter points nearly touch the legend, which is not symmetrically placed and has letters like those on reverse p.

No. 64-u. Large planchet. Very scarce.

No 65.—1788. High plow, with short handles, long coulter and slightly curved beam. The scroll is very long; the horse's nose is long and his neck thin.

No. 65-u. Common. Often found on small, irregular planchets, and occasionally on large ones. Some of the former show breaks in the die across the plow-handles.

No. 66.—1788. There are three stars, one before, one after and one separating the legend. Long scroll and wide chest. The mane is long and combed all the way down the neck, with a slight twist but no part: thus distinguishing it from all others.

No. 66-u. Supposed to be unique. Owned by the writer who found it in this city.

Rev. v.—Small shield with sprigs, which nearly touch two of the punctuating stars.

No. 66-v. Very rare. I have seen only three of this combination.

No. 67.—1788. Resembles the last, excepting that the mane is brushed back and the head is not so high.

No. 67-v. Common.

No. 68.—1787. Short handles; beam curved under the legend as in No. 46, but not so near it. The head is short and the chest wide.

Rev. w.—Shield has sharp points, the middle being high. The die was broken from E, across the shield to N.

No. 68-w. Quite rare.

No. 69.—No date. Legend reads, Nova^{*} Cesarea. Plow incomplete, and it and the head are near the legend on the right. Would be rejected but for the reverse.

No. 69-w. The only specimen known to me I received from New York city.

No. 70.—1787, (supposed). Head of a large cart-horse: Sprigs under it. Thick beam, low plow. *A quatrefoil precedes the legend.*

Rev. x.—Punctuated with mullets. Chief points sharp and distant from legend.

No. 70-x. This unique piece—as supposed—came from Wisconsin; and is now owned by the writer. It is struck over the rare large-head Connecticut of 1786, shown in Plate V. No. 7, of Crosby's "Early Coins of America."

No. 71.—1787. Resembles the last, only the *quatrefoil is at the end of the legend.*

Rev. y.—Like the last, only the shield is smaller and there are sprigs.

No. 71-y. I own three specimens, all I have ever seen.

No. 72.—1787. Resembles the last excepting that the legend is punctuated with two mullets, one after Nova and one after Caesarea. The mane is parted in alternate plaits.

Rev. z.—Similar to Rev. y, but the last mullet nearly touches the letter M.

No. 72-z. Rare.

No. 73.—1787. Peculiarities of the last, from which it may be distinguished by the shorter head, arched nose and higher plow.

Rev. aa.—Similar to z: but the shield in this is smaller and Unum is nearer to the third, and further from the fourth mullet.

No. 73-aa. All of the three I have seen are struck over Connecticut coppers.

Numbers 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78, form a distinctive group. Date, 1788. The neck is arched, giving the head a drooping, jaded look, and is nearly covered by the long mane. Their combining reverses, bb, cc and dd, also have distinctive peculiarities. Instead of stars, they are punctuated with four quatrefoils and a *horse, courant*. They all have sprigs below the shield.

No. 74.—Ifa, neither coulter nor single-tree, and is punctuated with one star and one quatrefoil. The die was broken across the head and beam.

Rev. bb.—The horse is *before* the quatrefoil that *precedes* the legend.

No. 74-bb. Very rare.

No. 75.—Punctuated with three quatrefoils. The figure 7 is large. Horse's ears point toward S. Die was broken on the lower left edge, up to the first quatrefoil.

No. 75-bb. Scarce. Reverse die was broken on the edge, exterior to Unum.

No. 76.—Punctuation is with one star and one quatrefoil. Has both coulter and single-tree.

Rev. cc.—The horse is between the *end* of the legend and the *last* quatrefoil.

No. 76-cc. Very rare.

No. 77.—Punctuated with three quatrefoils, like No. 75, but the figure 7 is smaller and the horse's ears point toward \mathcal{A} .

Rev. dd.—The horse is *after* the quatrefoil that *precedes* the legend.

No. 77-dd. Common.

No. 78.—In all respects identical with the last, excepting that in this the share is much smaller. In all that I have seen, the die must have been used after it had been broken in two places, back of the head and across the neck.

No. 78-dd. Very scarce. All that I have noticed, show one break across the azure of the shield, and another along its left border.

No. 79.—1788. A huge plow, the handles curving in a large arc. Head thrown backward with a wild, frightened expression. Letters large—excepting the S—and some of them are not placed in their proper position.

Rev. ce.—Legend begins too high up and ends too low down. Wide shield, with sharp chief points and blunt base point, and with pales of three.

No. 79-ce. I know of only one, and it and the three which follow, I believe to have been counterfeits of the day. I have not seen either of them in duplicate.

No. 80.—1786. Exceedingly rude: the letters are irregular in size, shape and position, the head is high, the chest narrow and the plow ill-shapen. The die was broken across the right side.

The reverse is even worse, B is upside down, N has the middle stroke turned the wrong way, the shield is unfinished, &c. I received this treasure from Boston!

No. 81.—Without date. A short head with the neck very much arched, boldly struck up, and a weak and imperfectly formed plow and legend.

The reverse has a small shield with *four pales*: the legend is indistinct.

No. 82.—A small head and only part of the plow and legend can be seen. *Both sides appear to have been struck from the same die.*

Corrections.

Page 5, third line from the bottom, instead of "seven," read "eleven."

Same page, second line from the bottom, after "17-J," insert "17-b, 57-n, 58-n, 71-y, 73-aa."

Page 8, first and second lines from the top, instead of "a New York with a New Jersey reverse," read "two reverses."

Same page, line 16 from the top, instead of "7-C," read "6-C."

Page 10, 29th line from the top, between "eye" and "in," insert "nearly."

COMBINATIONS AND RARITY.

No.	1-A.	R ²	No.	24-P.	C	No.	48-g.	C
"	2-B.	R	"	24-Q.	R ³	"	49-f.	R ³
"	3-C.	R ⁴	"	24-R.	R ⁵	"	50-f.	R
"	4-C.	R ⁶	"	25-S.	R ²	"	51-g.	R ³
"	5-C.	R ⁶	"	26-S.	R ¹	"	52-i.	C
"	6-C.	R ¹	"	27-S.	R	"	53-j.	C
"	6-D.	C	"	28-L.	C	"	54-k.	C
"	7-E.	R ⁶	"	28-S.	R ³	"	55-l.	R ³
"	8-F.	R ⁶	"	29-L.	R ²	"	55-m.	R ³
"	9-G.	R ⁶	"	30-L.	R	"	56-n.	C
"	10-G.	R ⁵	"	31-L.	C	"	57-n.	R ³
"	10-h.	R ⁶	"	32-T.	C	"	58-n.	R ³
"	11-G.	R ⁶	"	33-U.	R ¹	"	59-o.	R ³
"	11-II.	R ⁶	"	34-J.	C	"	60-p.	R
"	11-I.	R ⁶	"	34-V.	R ³	"	61-p.	R ³
"	12-G.	R ¹	"	35-J.	R ³	"	62-q.	C
"	12-I.	R ²	"	35-W.	R ³	"	63-q.	C
"	13-J.	R ¹	"	36-J.	R ⁶	"	63-r.	R ³
"	14-J.	C	"	37-J.	R	"	63-s.	C
"	15-J.	C	"	37-X.	R ⁵	"	64-t.	C
"	15-L.	C	"	37-Y.	R	"	64-u.	R ³
"	15-T.	R	"	37-f.	R	"	65-u.	C
"	15-U.	R ⁶	"	38-Y.	R	"	66-u.	R ³
"	16-J.	R ³	"	38-Z.	R	"	66-v.	R
"	16-L.	C	"	38-a.	C	"	67-v.	C
"	17-J.	R	"	38-b.	R ⁵	"	68-w.	R ³
"	17-K.	R	"	38-e.	C	"	69-w.	R ³
"	17-b.	C	"	39-a.	C	"	70-x.	R ³
"	18-J.	R ⁵	"	40-b.	R ¹	"	71-y.	R
"	18-L.	R ⁶	"	41-c.	R ⁵	"	72-z.	R ³
"	18-M.	C	"	42-c.	R ³	"	73-aa.	R
"	18-N.	R ⁵	"	43-Y.	R ⁴	"	74-bb.	R ³
"	19-M.	R ⁵	"	43-d.	C	"	75-bb.	R ³
"	20-N.	R	"	44-c.	R ⁵	"	76-cc.	R ³
"	21-N.	C	"	44-d.	R	"	77-dd.	R
"	21-O.	R ⁴	"	45-d.	R ³	"	78-dd.	R ³
"	21-P.	C	"	45-e.	R	"	79-ee.	R ³
"	22-P.	R ⁵	"	46-e.	C	"	80.	R ³
"	23-P.	C	"	47-e.	R ⁶	"	81.	R ³
"	23-R.	C	"	48-f.	R ¹	"	82.	R ³

Mark Newbie's, 2. Colony issues, (obverses 76, reverses 56) 114. Counterfeits, 4.

Total number of pieces, 120.

